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Fig. 8	Selman angustus Parker.	Eighth sternite
Fig. 9	Selman angustus Parker.	Stipes.
Fig. 10	Selman angustus Parker.	Spatha.
Fig. 11	Bembix insularis (Dahlbom)	Stipes (Cuban specimen).
Fig. 12	Bembix insularis (Bahlbom)	" (" ")
Fig. 13	Bembix insularis (Bahlbom)	" (Jamaican specimen).
Fig. 14	Bembix insularis (Bahlbom)	" (" ")
Fig. 15	Bembix fuscipennis Lep.	"
Fig. 16	Bembix stevensoni Parker	"
Fig. 17	Bembix stevensoni Parker	Seventh tergite.
Fig. 18	Bembix fuscipennis Lep.	" "

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN SOLENOPSIS (DIPLORHOPTRUM) (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE).

By MARION R. SMITH,

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The ant here described is so distinct from the 14 previously known forms of *Solenopsis* subgenus *Diplorhoptrum* (Mayr) that it should be recognized immediately. Since the North American ants belonging to this subgenus have not been treated in a comprehensive review and since at least some of them are exceedingly difficult to classify, a key for the identification of the workers of all the described species is presented. No attempt has been made to treat the following subspecies or varieties because types of none of them are available to me: *S.* (*D.*) *texana* subsp. *carolinensis* Forel, *texana* subsp. *truncorum* Forel, *texana* var. *catalinae* Wheeler, *molesta* var. *castanea* Wheeler, *molesta* var. *validiuscula* Emery, and *picta* var. *moerens* Wheeler. I have seen types of *pilosula* Wheeler, *krockowi* Wheeler, and *picta* Emery, but I have not been able to examine types or authentically determined specimens of *salina* Wheeler, *rosella* Kennedy, and *texana* Emery. The characters used in placing *salina* and *rosella* in the key have been taken from the original descriptions and those for *texana* from Wheeler's brief characterization (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 24: 531, 1908). Wheeler was probably in aposition to judge the distinction between *texana* and *molesta* since he lived in Texas for many years and doubtless saw specimens of *texana* on many occasions.

The species of *Diplorhoptrum* are of economic importance. The common *molesta* (Say) is well known for its predacious habits, which include the destruction of both beneficial and injurious insects. The workers of this species also attack the seeds of certain germinating grains, infest houses, destroy young birds at the time of hatching, and attend honeydew-

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excreting, subterranean aphids and mealybugs. Their exact relationship with the aphids and mealybugs is not fully known and may be more important than is realized.

Solenopsis (Diplorhoptrum) longiceps, new species.

Worker.—Length 1.2–1.3 mm.

Head, not including mandibles, approximately one and one-third times as long as broad, subrectangular, with very gently convex, subparallel sides, and distinctly emarginate posterior border. Antennal scape, exclusive of pedicel, approximately three-fifths as long as head. Antennal club remarkably large, at least one and one-third times as long as remainder of funiculus; first funicular segment at least as long as combined lengths of the next four segments; last antennal segment three or more times as long as the preceding segment. Clypeus strongly projecting, the anterior border with two prominent teeth and two very much smaller and indistinct lateral teeth. Mandible with four teeth. Eye very minute, with only one or two distinct facets. Thorax, not including the pronotal collar, approximately as long as head, with rounded humeri, and a distinct mesoepinotal constriction. Epinotum, in profile, rounded, the base and declivity merging into each other without any indication of an angle. Petiolar node, in profile, larger and higher than node of postpetiole, with abruptly declivous anterior surface and more convex posterior surface, peduncle with a very small ventral tooth; summit of petiolar node approximately one and one-half times as wide as long. Summit of postpetiolar node of about the same width as that of petiolar node but differently shaped, appearing subglobular, but distinctly broader than long and also broader posteriorly than anteriorly. Gaster elongate, with weakly convex, subparallel sides and rather distinct basal angles.

Head, except for the median longitudinal area between the clypeus and the posterior border of the head, with distinct but well scattered piligerous punctures.

Body, especially the head, and appendages with rather abundant, suberect to erect hairs.

Color a sordid light brown or yellowish browh.

Type locality.—Hamilton County, Tenn., 4–24–39, W. F. Turner; Turner No. 13795.

The holotype and 33 paratype specimens have been placed in the United States National Museum under U. S. N. M. No. 56344.

To this species I have also referred 16 specimens collected in Lincoln County, Miss., on July 14, 1936, by W. F. Turner, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These came from the soil of a peach orchard and bear Turner No. 351.

This minute ant is characterized by its remarkably long, subparallel sided head; extraordinarily large antennal club; minute eyes; short but rather abundant pilosity; and the somewhat subglobular postpetiole, which is of approximately the same width as the petiole.

KEY FOR SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF NORTH AMERICAN SOLENOPSIS (DIPLORHOPTRUM) (WORKERS ONLY).

1. Head remarkably slender, with subparallel sides; eyes minute, with only 1 or 2 distinct facets; (antennal club unusually large, at least one and one-third times as long as remainder of funiculus; length 1.2–1.3 mm.; post-petiole appearing subglobular from above). Tennessee, Mississippi....*longiceps*, new species.
   Shape of head and size of eye not as described above..... 2
2. Postpetiole appearing subglobular from above..... 3
   Postpetiole not appearing subglobular from above..... 4
3. Head robust, subquadrate, its dorsal surface with coarse, piligerous punctures; color varying from whitish to a sordid pale yellow, or yellow; length 1.8–2 mm. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana..... *pergandei* Forel.
   Head distinctly longer than broad, its dorsal surface without such numerous or coarse punctures; color deep yellow; length 1.8–2 mm. Southwestern Texas.....*salina* Wheeler.
4. Head and gaster deep brown and usually much darker than thorax; (punctures on head sparse, inconspicuous; antennal club large, at least one and one-third times as long as remainder of funiculus; body slender and of a *Monomorium* appearance; length 1.55–1.66 mm.); petiole, from above, with a narrow, compressed appearance, the sides of the node not noticeably extended (laterally) over the peduncle. Florida.....*picta* Emery.
   Color of body and shape of petiole not as above..... 5
5. Epinotum, in profile, with at least the basal half flattened; length 2–2.7 mm..... 6
   Epinotum in profile, rounded; length 1–1.8 mm..... 7
6. Punctures on head exceedingly coarse; body very robust; color deep yellow; (basal surface of epinotum much flattened); length 2–2.7 mm. Southwestern Texas.....*pilosula* Wheeler.
   Punctures on head not exceedingly coarse; body less robust; color yellow; (antennal club slender, as long as or longer than remainder of funiculus); length 2.25–2.5 mm. Southern New Mexico.. *krockowi* Wheeler.
7. Postpetiole, from above, noticeably wider than petiole; (the node very distinctly wider anteriorly than posteriorly); length 1.5–1.8 mm..... 8
   Postpetiole scarcely wider than petiole; (color pale yellow); length 1–1.2 mm. Texas.....*texana* Emery.
8. Funicular segments 2, 3, and 4 of approximately the same length; body length 1.8 mm. Distributed over most of the United States but especially common in the eastern half.....*molesta* (Say)
   Funicular segment 2 approximately as long as the combined length of segments 3 and 4; body length 1.75 mm. Ontario, Canada.....*rosella* Kennedy.